TWO PAGES OF NEWS AND PICTURES ON SPUTNIK — THE SOVIET 'MOON' . . . p. 6-7

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
10 cents
the progressive newsweekly
VOL. 10, No. 1 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 21, 1957

U.S. and Soviet Union far apart at UN on bomb tests and arms

By Kumar Goshal

ON OCT. 10 the 82 members of the UN General Assembly's Political Committee listened intently and hopefully as U.S. delegate Lodge and Soviet delegate Gromyko presented their governments' views on disarmament. But they found no softening of attitudes; both countries, at least for the time being, remained unyielding on basic points.

Lodge urged the UN to endorse Washington's package disarmament proposal —the long and tortuous document which took U.S. representative Harold Stassen many days to unravel at the recent London disarmament conference. This proposal made a halt in nuclear weapons tests contingent on prior agreement on all aspects of disarmament.

TWO CONDITIONS: The U.S., Lodge said, was willing to make two concessions: (1) it would drop the political conditions previously attached to the proposal, such as the unification of Germany, Korea and Vietnam; (2) it would agree to a multilateral study of the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, without "awaiting the conclusion of negotiations on the other substantive proposals."

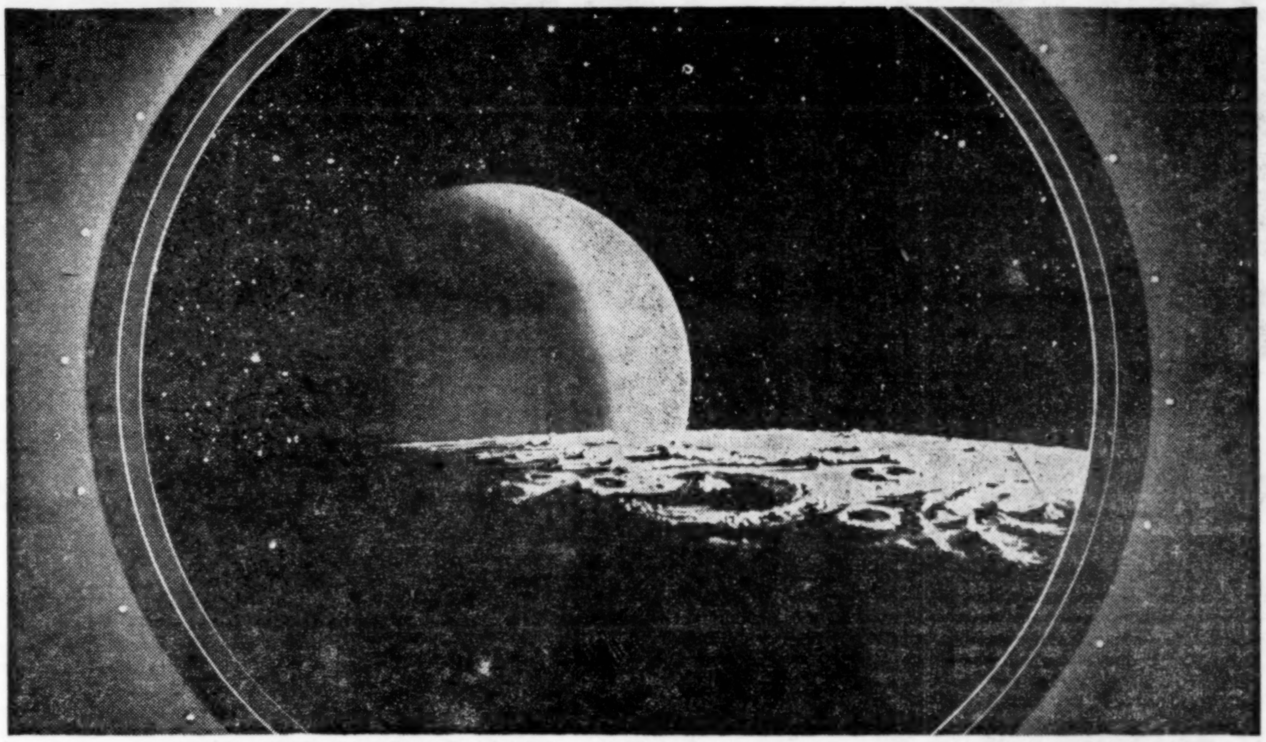
Gromyko repeated the Soviet program for an unconditional 2-3-year suspension of nuclear weapons tests as a first step, to be followed by pledges not to use such weapons for five years nor to maintain them on foreign territory. In an atmosphere free of fear of a nuclear war, discussions could then go on constructively to reduce arms, dismantle foreign bases and withdraw the troops there.

LODGE ON RADIATION: Attributing the UN disarmament subcommittee deadlock partly to the fact that four of its five members (U.S., Britain, France and Canada) belong to NATO, Gromyko suggested adding "states that are pursuing a peaceful policy and could contribute to an agreement on disarmament." This was flatly turned down by Lodge.

Lodge gave the impression that the U.S. was determined to continue the tests. He pooh-poohed the dangers of radioactive fallout. He repeated Secy. of State Dulles' claims that radiation from tests are harmless because they balance the "percentage of radioactivity that dies away each year," and that the tests were also helping to develop "clean" bombs.

Lodge ignored the findings of the Holifield subcommittee of the Joint Con-

(Continued on Page 9)



AS FAR AS THE NAKED EYE CAN REACH—NOT A SIGN OF JOHN FOSTER DULLES
The world as it may be seen from a rocket on the far side of the Moon. See pp. 6 & 7

ON EVE OF SHOWDOWN WITH TEAMSTERS

Cracks widen in merged labor movement

By Lawrence Emery

THE ROAD of the merged labor movement appeared rockier than ever last week as internal dissensions other than the AFL-CIO's battle with the teamsters union bubbled to the surface. The AFL-CIO Natl. Maritime Union was in deadly combat with the Intl. Seafarer's Union, both AFL-CIO affiliates; the Building Trades Dept. of the federation declared virtual war on the Industrial Union Dept. backed by a threat of disaffiliation; and AFL-CIO lithographers threatened to withdraw over a jurisdictional war with AFL-CIO typographical workers.

As the showdown with the teamsters on Oct. 24 approached, many began to ponder the consequences of the giant union's development of a common front with other dissident or unaffiliated organizations in the event of its expulsion.

Darkening the whole picture was the virtual certainty of an anti-labor drive beginning with the next session of Congress that might equal in intensity the hostility toward unions that marked the Twenties and the early Thirties.

KNOWLAND'S PLANS: The anti-labor political climate was being emphasized by Sen. William F. Knowland, now making his bid for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1960 by running for Governor of California. In that stronghold of unionism, Knowland is making governmental supervision of labor his major issue.

While the teamsters still held the spotlight as the major target of Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and his investigating committee, the probers announced that they would peer next into some New York City locals of the AFL-CIO Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union.

On Oct. 9 teamster officials, in response to a subpena, turned over to the McClellan committee records and documents of the credentials committee of the recent Miami Beach convention which elected James Hoffa president of the 1,500,000-member union. Delivery of the

(Continued on Page 10)

THIS IS VOLUME 10, NUMBER 1

The job ahead for all America

THE WORLD AROUND US as the GUARDIAN enters its tenth year of publication is vastly different from the one into which we were born. Of the war-makers, Henry Wallace said then, speaking for the Progressive Party: "We joggled their aim." But they were able within two years to mount a war. During this war, as the N. Y. **Times** pointed out this month, they got some rude surprises from a part of the world's people then referred to by a General of the Army as "Asiatic hordes."

Today only a fool would propose a war against that same part of the world, armed as it is with the means of hydrogen-headed retaliation of pin-point accuracy. Fools remain in our highest places, but today overwhelming public opinion—not merely an embattled progressive minority—stays their aim.

Then, a House Un-American Activities Committee, steered by a Richard Nixon, could whip up a spy scare that, for first blood, framed a pivotal peace-maker, Alger Hiss, for perjury; jailed the nationwide leadership of a political party; took the lives of two young American parents in the ghastly travesty known to the world as the Rosenberg Case; launched a McCarthy to calumniate the whole New Deal era before he was gunned down for stepping on Senate Club toes.

Today McCarthyism is a bad taste in most American mouths; the Supreme Court has riddled the game of Smith Act victimization; spy-hunting is largely a name-calling sport played by buffoons like Boris Morros and only fools and headline-hunters venture to suggest that Soviet agents stole from the U.S. the know-how for the U.S.S.R.'s missile and satellite program.

True, the Un-American Committee still goes its meretricious way (see p. 3) but the climate is such that an Emergency Civil Liberties Committee can seriously launch a campaign for its abolition; and a magazine like **The Nation** can enter the lists to clear the name of an Alger Hiss.

It is a different world in other aspects, too. Though opposed

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THE MAIL BAG

Convinced?

WASHINGTON, KANS.

Will the Soviet satellite, together with the first I.C.B. missile test and the putting into operation years ahead the first atomic power plant, convince the American dupes that Russia had the brains to make an atomic bomb without having to steal the "secret" from us?

One thing it definitely proves. When the government of the U.S.S.R. gets a ruble to spend for scientific research and develment that ruble goes for that purpose without a half or two-thirds of it going as profit to a predatory, "free enterprise" money power as is the case in the U.S. Congratulations on your excellent coverage of the news behind the news.

Ernest B. Benne

Ballistic Missle

BELLE GLADE, FLA.

Answering R. Martel's letter (9/16) on the Russian announcement that they have the I.C.B.M., and wondering if they announced it "to put the fear of Hell" in the American people:

Perhaps not the American people but those wanting a war to wipe Russia off the map.

Frances Lyngholm

Pity of the world

RICHMOND, CALIF.

Little Rock shows us not much above South Africa. Our racism shows us inferior to Russia. Our Declaration and Constitution call for world acclaim but our actions bring us world pity.

J. McCullough

Reason for segregation

PINELLAS PARK, FLA.

Anybody who has lived in the South for any length of time knows this: the only reason for segregation is the determination of the invisible moneyed Southern oligarchy to prevent labor solidarity by kidding the white workers and tenant farmers into standing with their white overlords and rulers with their feet on the neck of the black workers and tenant farmers—dividing and conquering both white and black. It is easy to do as the poor devils have little enough to feel superior to.

Name Withheld

New Outlook

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Thank you for the wonderful review of **New Outlook** in your Sept. 30 issue. We hope your enthusiasm will touch off some corresponding sparks among your readers.

We want to make just one correction in the information you carried about our rates. It became obvious immediately after the first issue was printed that it was absolutely impossible to ship **New Outlook** to the U.S. any other way except by air freight.

The rate, therefore for the U.S., Canada and Mexico has been set at $5.50 a year and 55 cents for a single copy.

—Mrs. Lillian Dorison, sec'y.,
1 Union Square
New York 3, N.Y.

New Outlook, *published in Tel Aviv, is dedicated to Arab-Israeli cooperation—Editor.*

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

The Democrats are never more dangerous than when they are fighting each other. In such matters they display a gay gallantry and almost boyish bravado which the staid and conservative GOP sadly lacks.

—**Berkeley Gazette, 9/30**

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: B. Wachter, Berkeley, Calif.

How awake are they?

DETROIT, MICH.

It has been dawning on many Democrats that they hurt themselves by handing the Eisenhower Administration the issue of peace on a silver platter. And now some important Democrats are awakening to the bankrupt foreign policy as "a hodge-podge of sterile slogans and fumbling fears."

Eino Hiltunen

Letters to Greece

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. B. Ambatielos of 23 Hornsey Lane Gardens, London N. 6, England, wants letters sent to Premier Karamanlis of Greece, in Athens. Her husband, Tony Ambatielos, a political prisoner of the Greek government, is seriously ill; his life may be in danger. He should be transferred to a prison in Athens where he can receive the proper treatment.

Name Withheld

T-H case

CLEVELAND, O.

Developments in our case (The Cleveland Taft-Hartley Case) have been moving rapidly in the past ten days. It seems that the prosecution is rushing the case to trial in order to take advantage of the anti-union atmosphere arising out of the McClellan Committee investigations.

You will recall that Federal Judge Weick ordered the prosecution to submit a Bill of Particulars and as a result we learned that our union's activities on behalf of civil liberties, Negro rights, and independent political action were to be used as "proof" of the conspiracy charge against us. However, the prosecution refused to submit a Bill of Particulars detailing "other overt acts" referred to in the indictment and instead asked for a reversal of this ruling on the ground it did not know which of our "innocent and insignificant acts" might be used as "evidence" in the trial.

On September 27, the court granted the prosecution's request, and reversed its earlier decision, thus holding that no details of the "other overt acts" need be given. One week later, the court named five attorneys for those defendants who had asked court-appointed counsel. At the same time, a trial date of November 4 was set.

So far the response from our friends and from civil liberties supporters has been wonderful and heart-warming. Now we must call upon you again to help in raising the necessary funds in the few weeks before November 4. We hope to hear from you soon.

Marie Haug

Indicted in the Cleveland T-H Case are trade unionists Eric Reinthaler, Marie Haug and her husband, Fred, and five alleged members of the Ohio Communist Party. The Haugs and Reinthaler have engaged counsel, the others are to be represented by the court-appointed lawyers. Funds for the defense may be sent directly to the Haugs at 14720 Milverton Road, Cleveland 20; to Tom Degnan, Treasurer, R-H Defense Fund, 1205 Superior Ave., Cleveland 14; or Committee for Taft-Hartley Defendants, 2014 E. 105th St., Room 202, Cleveland 6.—Ed.

Wall Street Journal

"I think I'll give you to Mr. Willoughby. He's seemed a bit despondent lately."

Poetaster

LOS ANGELES

Walrus Dulles to the Syrian Oyster:
"I don't sympathize with you;
"Remember we eat the small size, too:
"Guatemala—one swallow."

Alice

Let the people know

PUEBLO, COLO.

I attended a lecture by Victor Perlo at which he introduced his new book, **The Empire of High Finance.** My impression of the first chapter and my faith in hard-core Americanism is such that, should the "free press" giants allow it even unbiased space for one day, even in these times of "prosperity," socialism would be well on its way! Follow it later by the inevitable "recession" and chapter 4, paragraph 8, of Paul A. Baran's **The Political Economy of Growth,** and our monopolists would be sent scurrying to buy one-way plane tickets to the few remaining never-never lands!

As William T. Evjue, publisher and editor of the Madison, Wis., **Capitol Times,** always says, "Let the people have the truth and the freedom to discuss it and all will go well!"

Paul Stewart

Bad dogma

HAVERHILL, MASS.

Of all the dogmas and credos, "My country, right or wrong," is the worst. Thousands of people have compromised their morality by this uncritical devotion to country, who would not be misled by other false standards.

M. I. Lewis

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 197 E. 4th St., N.Y. 9, N.Y. Telephone: ORegon 3-3800

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U. S. & possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $3 a year. First class and air mail on request. United Kingdom one guinea a year payable to GUARDIAN London Bureau, 16 Talbot Sq., London W2, England; otherwise $4 a year overseas. GUARDIAN Paris Bureau, 103, avenue de Gravelle, St. Maurice (Seine), France. Single copies 10c. Re-entered as second class matter Feb. 20, 1953, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 10, No. 1 401 October 21, 1957

REPORT TO READERS

The job ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

with every mean weapon by the Dept. of Justice and its Dept. of Immigration, the fight for equal status for the foreign-born in our country has won some big victories; the courts have intervened widely on behalf of civil liberties, but not enough; and the fight for civil rights now confronts the nation with a priority it has not had since the Reconstruction period.

CIVIL RIGHTS—for which full integration must be the foundation—we of the GUARDIAN conceive to be the great challenge of our time to the white people of this country, and particularly the white North.

For the first time since the Reconstruction period, the nation has witnessed the employment of Federal intervention in behalf of the constitutional rights of the Negro in the South. Only one of many withheld rights, that of common schooling, is at issue, but it is a start; and we believe the conscience of the North and a good part of the South by and large approves the action taken.

WE BELIEVE the time is at hand for a mobilization of the good conscience of the whole country for full integration, North as well as South. A movement not less important in its time than the Abolition movement of a hundred years ago could and should spring into being in this country now.

A GUARDIAN reader recently asked, in the context of Little Rock, where are the Rev. Billy Graham and others in this fight. We ask more seriously: Where are Bishops Oxnam and Pike? Why not Senator Morse and Adlai Stevenson? What of George Meany and Walter Reuther? How about Mrs. Roosevelt? You name your own favorite eminence who could lead such a movement.

But first, let us be clear on the movement. This must be a movement for an absolute and final end to segregation or color bars in housing, employment, education, religion, political office, judiciary, sports, entertainment, resorts, hotels, bars, clubs—anywhere in American life

In step with this an ethic must be instilled in the American makeup which will render such discrimination intolerable in future generations.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE NEW MOVEMENT must originate with the great Center of political opinion in the North. But we do not blink the fact that in such a struggle the American Left must be ready and available to do its part.

For this purpose, and for many other purposes, political or otherwise, we continue to believe that the Left in this country can and should organize itself into task forces wherever there are enough of us to call a meeting.

The tasks are many.

- The Smith and Taft-Hartley Act defenses need your help.
- The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is concerned with hundreds of cases all over the country—and has hardly begun the great battle which must be fought in the Southwest in behalf of the millions of Americans of Mexican origin.
- The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee invites community participation in its campaign to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.
- Congress has already started to whittle away the effect of the Supreme Court's decisions curbing the FBI and affirming individual civil liberties. What pressure is there on your Congressman and Senators to back up the Supreme Court?

WE ARE DEEPLY CONSCIOUS of the fact that new political parties cannot be summoned into being; yet we are equally conscious of the fact that an agenda such as that set forth in these paragraphs is approved neither in whole nor in any of its parts by any major ballot party.

Because of this fact we continue to advocate third party organization; and we urge support of all candidacies in this year's elections which take issue with the major parties and their satellites on the important concerns of our day.

THERE IS MUCH we have left unsaid—our own plans for our tenth year, for example, of which much will be said in subsequent issues. But we cannot conclude without repeating what we have thought and said so often in the past:

We conceive the readers of the GUARDIAN to be the salt of our earth, without whose unfailing efforts at the core of America's effort toward progress the advances of the last few exciting years toward peace and sanity might never have been made.

May our tribe increase. —THE GUARDIAN

LEAKS IN THE PORT

Un-Americans' Buffalo hunt gets few hides

Special to the Guardian

BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE HOUSE Un-American Activities Committee finally came here after ignoring for 19 years "communist penetration in this great industrial and port city."

After the four-day sideshow hearings Oct. 1-4 in the Federal courthouse were over, observers concluded that the visitation to Buffalo had only one purpose: exposure for exposure's sake. Also generally accepted was the rumor that the committee had been pressured to come by the powerful Buffalo **Evening News**, which for the last decade has been conducting its own Red hunt.

The **News**, making use of such sources as **Counterattack**, and working with the local American Legion "subversive squad," harassed liberal groups and public forums that invited controversial persons to speak. But the "red crusade" never got very far outside of the **News'** editorial offices.

LEAKS IN THE PORT: The appearance of the committee followed the usual pattern of leaks by a "friendly witness" to the newspapers and subpenaes served by the "anti-subversive squad" of the Buffalo Police Dept. Much publicity was given to the alleged leakage of "communist propaganda" through the "port of Buffalo" hardly 24 hours after a Buffalo World Port celebration.

Some 50 witnesses were subpenaed, half a dozen of them "friendly" ones—including the head of the police anti-Red unit. He testified that his group had card files of over 500 communists in the Buffalo area. Three were self-proclaimed "FBI agents" who willingly named names. One Lloyd Kinsey, an Angola, N.Y., auto salesman, said he was the former organizational secretary of the Erie County CP. He said he left the party "after he found it wasn't the type of group I had joined." He accused Helen Mintz, a Buffalo attorney and employee of City Court, of holding red meetings in her apartment 12 years ago. Miss Mintz called him a "liar."

TARGET—LABOR: Union organizers and labor leaders in the Buffalo industrial area were targets. Present and former organizers and agents of the Steelworkers, Auto workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter workers and the United Electrical workers were badgered by committee counsel Richard Arens.

Many witnesses were turned away by Buffalo attorneys, even with money in hand, after the **News'** articles had set a pattern for hysteria. On the eve of the hearings the Buffalo Bar Assn. urged its membership to accept any pleas for legal assistance from subpenaed witnesses.

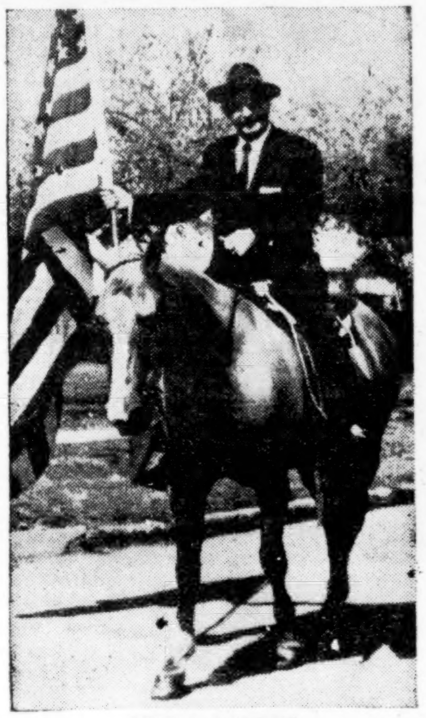
The ludicrous nature of the hearings was brought out on the last day when several Buffalo housewives were questioned by Arens about "possible infiltration into the work of the YWCA." Center of the conspiracy seems to have been the membership of two of the witnesses on a committee for the Christmas Yule Bazaar, at the downtown Y last year.

FACTORY WALKOUT: Less humorous was the chain-reaction of intimidation against two of the first day's witnesses, employees of a tube manifold company, who testified that they had left the CP during the last year. Both refused on conscience to name former party associates. A walkout by fellow workers the day after their testimony brought a protest by the regional UAW that the company for over a year had attempted to get the workers fired. There were charges that the walkout had been manipulated by the management.

The quiet treatment of the hearings by the Buffalo **Courier-Express** was in sharp contrast to the **News'** treatment. After the second day it confined the story to inside pages and made no editorial comment.

The **News** headlined the hearings on the front page for six days, and carried a full page of pictures and names for three days. Editorially it lamented that it ". . . has for some years been the only voice bringing to the public the ramifications of Communist activity in this area."

All agreed that this lone voice had finally been loudly heard, even if committee chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa.) had doubted if it would be worthwhile to conduct a hunt in the "radically dormant" Buffalo area.



ORVAL FAUBUS
With flag of a foreign power

DEADLOCK IN LITTLE ROCK

Faubus stand on integration seen leading to 3rd party

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., was calm as its Central High School entered its third week of integration with nine Negro students in attendance under the protection of Federal troops. Saturday, Oct. 12, had been a day of prayer in the city, with up to 7,000 persons attending special "reconciliation" services at 83 Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches and two synagogues.

Gov. Orval Faubus, who set off the Little Rock story by calling out the National Guard to bar the Negro students against a Federal court order, did not attend any of the services. He was reported to be in bed with a head cold. But on Sunday he announced that he will not yield his "discretionary powers" to prevent integration and said again that the only solution to the deadlock was the withdrawal of the nine Negroes from the school. He added, however, that he expected a "contact" from the committee of Southern governors who conferred with President Eisenhower on ways to remove the troops from the city. The governor hinted at the possibility of a new move to end the stalemate.

ATTENDANCE NORMAL: All through the week Faubus had repeated his charge —denied at all levels—that troops had invaded girls' dressing rooms in Central High School. To bolster it he showed newsmen photographs of Army officers and enlisted men walking past a group of girls in shorts on a school playground. The Washington **Post** reported this story with a deadpan headline: "Faubus Says Soldiers Looked at Girls' Legs."

Attendance at Central High gained steadily and by the end of the second week was up to 1,773 out of a total enrollment of 1,990. The figure was reported to be about normal. Forty-six pupils suspended for participating in an earlier abortive walkout or disorders were reinstated, and another 28 were expected to be reinstated soon.

A group of 24 leading business and civic leaders in Little Rock who issued a call for respct for law and order were joined by several others during the week. On Oct. 14 Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker cut Federal forces at the school from 1,000 to 500 and released 8,500 of 10,300 Arkansas National Guardsmen from Federal command.

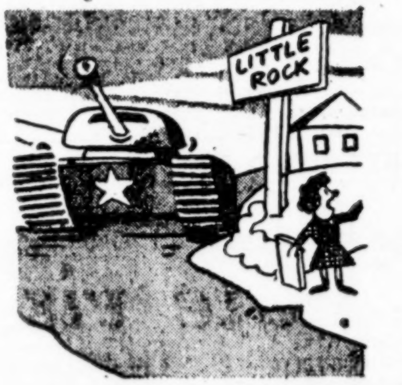
LABOR'S REACTION: Organized labor in Arkansas was uncertain on the racial issue. A top AFL-CIO leader in the state said that "this has hurt us more than anything that's happened to us in 25 years." He explained that for years "plant managers and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers have tried to scare workers away from unions by pointing out our stand on civil rights. Now they think this weapon will be even more effective. We just have to wait and see and do what we can."

But in Pine Bluff, about 40 miles from Little Rock, union locals at the big Cotton Belt railroad were boycotting the Community Chest drive at the behest of the White Citizens Council "because some of the money is going to a nigger boys' club."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), the Majority Whip, called on President Eisenhower to appoint immediately the six members of the newly-created Civil Rights Commission and also urged that the FBI report of the Little Rock situation be made public "so the American people will have a better and more comprehensive idea of what is behind this incident and the causes leading up to it." There was no indication that the President would respond to either suggestion.

"POLITICAL ORPHANS" Political repercussions of the Little Rock situation led to widespread talk that a separate third party is now inevitable for the South. The Wisconsin State Democratic convention in Madison on Oct. 12 adopted a resolution censuring Faubus for "precipitating violence" and for "irresponsible acts." It was the first state organization of Faubus' own party to take such a stand.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told a North Carolina convention of his organization that the supporters of Faubus are "political orphans with no established home in which to seek refuge." He said that neither major party "can support the Governor's use of troops to defy a Federal court order" and the only political future of the segregationists "would seem to lie in the organization of a provincial political clique dedicated to the maintenance of an obsolescent way of life." He added that "enlightened Southerners recognize the futility of joining any such desperate cabal."



London Daily Worker
"Mummy, here comes the school bus!"

Beep, beep, beep, beep

This is how the news of the Soviet satellite was received in some places here and abroad.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7—That Soviet earth satellite has turned out to be something of a boon to the United States in India. At least it has taken people's minds off Little Rock, Ark.
—N.Y. **Times**, 10/8

•

For the first time I have a feeling of inferiority.
—Sidewalk interview, N.Y. **Post**, 10/8

•

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP)—James T. Mangan, who claims to own outer space, today charged the Russians were "trespassing" in his domain with their satellite and "ignoring" his rights.

"I refuse to issue any license to Russia for the use of outer space," said Mangan, an industrial design expert.
—Cleveland **Plain Dealer**, 10/6

•

PARIS, Oct. 7—A top French aviation expert warned today that Soviet scientific accomplishments were making it possible for the Russians to "win the peace without ever having to make war."
—N.Y. **Times**, 10/8

Former Mayor Osgood Murdock of Piedmont died late yesterday after he plunged five stories from the window of his office in downtown Oakland. Police termed his death a suicide.

Mrs. Doris Murdock said her husband had been despondent for some time over financial losses. He was further depressed, she added, when he read yesterday morning that the Russians had launched the first man-made satellite.
—Oakland **Tribune**, 10/6

•

What was the Royal Greenwich Observatory at Hurstmonceux doing yesterday about the satellite? Apparently **NOTHING**.

No astronomers were on duty at the telescopes. An unmanned automatic camera was switched OFF. A spokesman said: "No, it will not be switched on tonight. We work a five-day week here."
—London **Express**, 10/6

•

HOUSTON, Tex. Oct. 10—(AP)—Councilman Louie Welch moved yesterday that the city prepare an ordinance making it illegal for Russian satellites to fly over Houston, but his effort died for lack of a second.
—Phila. **Evening Bulletin**, 10/10

Loyal opposition

ALEXANDRIA [Va.] REPUBLICAN Committee members, who met last night to pick a candidate for the House of Delegates, decided they'd forfeit the race rather than be called "integrationists."

The decision came after the Democrats nominated segregationist James Thomson.

"Anyone who runs against Thomson is automatically an integrationist," Douglas Dyes told the committee.

Under those circumstances, Chairman Don Bostwick said, no man, and particularly no married man, could oppose him.

"No wife wants her neighbors to call her an integrationist," Mr. Bostwick said.
—Washington **Daily News**, 7/10

Guardian's Ninth Anniversary Dinner

Thurs., Nov. 21 in New York

WHY BEVAN SHIFTED HIS POSITION ON THE BOMB

Labour Party conference: Preview of a future British regime

By Gordon Schaffer
Special to the Guardian

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND

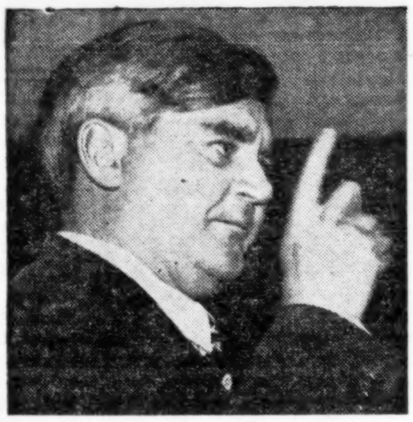
THE BRITISH Labour Party at its Brighton conference adopted resolutions on foreign policy which, if carried into operation by a British government, could bring a new hope of peace. That is the outstanding fact about the conference, obscured as it was by the dramatic debate in which Aneurin Bevan opposed a demand, clearly backed by a majority of the delegates, for a unilateral declaration by Britain abandoning atomic weapons.

To assess the importance of these decisions, it is important to understand that the demand for British repudiation of nuclear arms is part of the domestic struggle. It stems from the strong view in the Labour movement and outside that the atomic weapon is immoral. It is also backed by the argument that Britain's economy simply cannot stand the burden of the arms race and that her possession of the atomic bomb is merely a delusion of great power status.

BEVAN'S POSITION: Britain's bomb does not seriously alter the world balance of forces. The paramount need is to impose agreement which will make the abolition of the bomb and progressive disarmament possible. Here it is important to note that Bevan, in an interview in Moscow, said that the Labour Party on foreign affairs is much closer to Moscow than to Washington.

Herblock in Washington Post

And now, direct from 24 weeks in London . . ."



ANEURIN BEVAN

Dulles might not like him

In other words, if the policy unanimously accepted at Brighton were put forward internationally, the Soviet Union and Britain would be on one side and the U.S. on the other. In such circumstances, many other powers would follow Britain.

The Brighton decisions mean that the pressure of the rank and file has forced the right-wing leaders to abandon their bi-partisan alliance with the Conservatives. The Left would like to have gone further but the Right, which a year ago was fighting bitterly for virtual unity with the Conservatives, made a far greater compromise. They and their press are making the most of the fact that Bevan opposed some of his own supporters in order to hide their own discomfiture.

WHAT THEY DID: Examine the decisions adopted at Brighton unanimously:

- British initiative in the UN to end nuclear tests, to ban nuclear weapons, to destroy existing stocks with international control and inspection and to ensure progressive disarmament under UN supervision.
- Labour is to demand that the British government call for an end to tests and take the lead by announcing it will itself make no further tests.
- Peaceful reunification of Germany by agreement within the framework of a European Security agreement designed to reduce tensions in Europe; extension of international trade; admission of China to the UN as a necessary preliminary to solution of Asian problems; general discussions with leaders of the U.S.S.R., China and the East European socialist states.

The mover of the demands in this third section was the powerful Mineworkers Union which, in the past, has been a right-wing bulwark on international questions.

One point essential to a peaceful settlement which is not included is the participation of both German republics in the European discussions; but that would clearly emerge if the rest of the policy were carried out.

WHAT IT MEANS: This policy means the end of NATO. It also heralds the repudiation of the American trade embargoes. It will be interesting to see the reaction in Washington if Bevan expounds it during his visit to the U.S.

How does all this affect the present situation? Much depends on the pressure exerted on Labour MPs in Commons (where Labour's Right is far stronger than at Brighton). The British government is planning another series of heavy H-bomb tests in the Pacific next year. The Brighton decision should mean that Labour will take the lead in a world campaign against this action. If Labour genuinely presses the new policy, it can have a tremendous influence on world opinion, and not least on America.

Press and public alike accepted the view that Brighton represented the discussions of a party and leaders who would take power after the next election. In international discussions, other nations will think in terms of impending changes in British policy.

MAC HOLDS ON: An early general election seems doubtful. Prime Minister Macmillan is determined to hold on for at least two years. He and his industrial supporters calculate that if they can stage an all-out struggle with the trade unions, the unions will be forced to go into action to guard the living standards of their members. Then the government can use the country's precarious economic situation to try to recreate "national unity" with the right-wing Labour and trade union leaders, who are by no means happy about the militancy in the trade union ranks.

The job of the Left in the Labour Party is to demand alternatives for the measures now being taken to meet the economic crisis. Here again, the debate at Brighton on whether a Labour government should nationalize more industries was a symptom of the struggle within the party, rather than a serious decision of future policy. A Labour government could only tackle the crisis if it took over enough of the key sections of the economy to impose an economic plan. That cannot be achieved by buying shares in capitalist monopolies.

The immediate need is to reduce the burden of arms expenditure. In the coming vital months, the battle for a new outlook in international affairs must go hand in hand with the struggle on the domestic front.

KERALA: INDIA'S COMMUNIST-RULED STATE—III

Can the government withstand attacks?

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian staff correspondent

COCHIN, KERALA

A UNITED FRONT of Catholic vested interests, plantation tycoons and right-wing Congress and Praja Socialist Party leaders are mustering their forces to bring down the democratically- elected Communist government of Kerala.

As a preliminary "show of strength," on Aug. 28 some 15,000 men, led by blue-shirted "Christophers," demonstrated against the Education Bill through Trivandram's streets. Many were brought under parish priests' orders from the north, where the blue-shirts were getting military training.

UNHOLY COMBINATION: The Communist government has restored the previously banned right to hold popular demonstrations. The number of demonstrators was far short of the 100,000 anticipated. Their reception was hostile. It was followed two days later by a more impressive, popular demonstration for the bill. But the Catholic interests, led by the Catholic Front (a subsidiary of the Cultural Freedom Congress and Democratic Research Service — American-backed anti-Nehru groups), still retain the capacity to make trouble.

So do the plantation owners profiting spectacularly. While protected from nationalization by the central government, they see the handwriting on the wall for their feudal control and exploitation if the Communist government stabilizes itself. Although the somewhat isolated plantation workers are backward and largely illiterate, the Communist plantation workers' union is among the biggest in the country, with 12,000 members; another 7,500 in Kerala belong to other unions. All of them are demanding jobs for the unemployed and more pay.

Reactionary forces in the Congress Party and the Praja Socialist Party also fear Communist success in Kerala. For it could set a pattern for other Indian states where Communists are strong, such as Bengal, Bombay and Andhra. Local reactionaries have strong support in the central government where there appear to be two trends regarding Kerala: one wants to nip the "contagion" in the bud; the other, represented by Nehru and President Prasad, tolerates the Kerala "experiment" to preserve popular faith in the Constitution.

CP'S POPULAR BASE: But if the forces of reaction are powerful, so are the Communists. Their main strength lies in their relationship to the people of Kerala. The Kerala Communists have had a different history and approach than the party elsewhere in India. Asked to define this difference, Kerala CP leaders said:

"All the present CP leaders were originally leaders of the State Congress. Moreover, our class, the working class, was in the forefront of the national movement and, when bourgeois leadership compromised, the working class stood firm. In a sense, the leadership of the working class was felt and accepted in the entire struggle."

In the 1930's, the coir workers had developed a strong, politically-conscious union through their struggle against feudal exploitation in Travancore and Cochin, which were princely states before they were merged into the state of Kerala after India's independence. The workers had also acquired a socialist consciousness, for their organizers were at the same time socialist leaders who had formed a Socialist Party within the State Congress.

The union's political base was broadened when, in 1938, school and college students and even some peasants went on sympathy strikes in support of the coir workers' general strike demanding a Travancore government responsible to the people. In 1940, the Congress Socialist Party transformed itself wholesale into the Communist Party.

WAVE OF THE FUTURE? Although all-out Communist support for the allies in World War II isolated the CP from the majority of anti-imperialist movements throughout India, it retained its mass following in Kerala because of its day-to-day activities affecting the lives of the people during the war and the post-war period of violent repression of the trade and peasant unions. Thus, despite admitted mistakes, the party was able to assume leadership of a broad movement for a People's Democratic Kerala and of the great cultural upsurge accompanying it, and to eventually win power.

My most striking impression of Kerala was that the Communists, from minister to rank-and-file worker, were inseparable from the people. Unassuming and non-bureaucratic, the leaders' concept of service to the people, at any personal cost, is something scarcely known in western societies. Aware that they cannot work miracles and that the people expect more of them than they can under present circumstances deliver, they are nonetheless confident that they can stabilize their government and do much to improve the lives of the people.

All over India there is enormous goodwill among the people for the Kerala government. This, of course, is why reaction is so determined to nip the "contagion" in the bud. But in Kerala today there are few signs to suggest that the bud will be nipped.

Blitz, Bombay

Sri Agrawala, Congress General Secy., has roundly criticized the first steps of the Kerala Ministry.

MODERATING FORCE NEEDED IN MIDDLE EAST

Israel calm on the surface but fears new explosion

By Ursula Wassermann
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

ISRAEL celebrated its New Year in brilliant sunshine and in comparative political calm. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was on leave, during part of which he appeared to be standing on his head, to the delight of press photographers. Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan was visiting Prime Minister Nkrumah in Ghana after an extended South African trip and before a holiday in Europe. Parliament was not in session.

Tel Aviv couturiers and milliners were doing a roaring business dressing up the "chosen" 3,000 who will be present for the opening of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's new hall. Haifa port was busily disembarking daily shiploads of tourists and new immigrants; foreign airlines were already increasing their services with a view to Israel's 10th anniversary next spring. Hotels were fully booked, cafes and restaurants filled to overflowing despite soaring prices. The beaches remained crowded and noisy, the frontiers calm—an omen, one hopes, for the coming year.

NEW COLD WAR PHASE: Yet, if the immediate vicinity shows no signs of disquiet, the Eastern Mediterranean offered no such idyllic prospect of peaceful coexistence. There the mammoth NATO naval maneuvers off the Turkish coast found their counter-weight in the recent Soviet naval visit to Syrian ports. The Near and Middle East today constitute the most sensitive region in the latest phase of the cold war—a cold war which could turn hot today as easily as it did over Suez less than a year ago.

In many ways the situation today is more dangerous than a year ago, for today the two super-powers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., find themselves in direct conflict here, with Anglo-French influence practically eliminated except for France's slight foothold in Israel. During last year's Sinai campaign and the Anglo-French attack on Egypt, a wider conflict was avoided only because both America and Russia remained disengaged. Today, neither Britain nor France can act as a buffer or scapegoat and the giants are face to face.

If Israel political circles are relatively undisturbed—partly, no doubt, because of the military success in Sinai last year—reports from Damascus display many signs of nervousness. In effect, it is this very calm here which appears to upset Syrian political circles. Press and radio reports from Damascus this week speculated whether Israel had received guarantees which would account for her lack of jitters.

POTENTIAL DANGER: It must be assumed that, despite the absence of a formal alliance, the military agreements of a year ago between France and Israel remain valid today. Moreover, by acceding in June to the Eisenhower Doctrine, Israel presumably received additional guarantees from Washington. Yet none of these military pacts or alliances has brought either Israel or the region as a whole one step nearer to peace. On the contrary, the danger potential has increased because the so-called vacuum created by the elimination of Anglo-French influence has been filled, not by the Arabs and Jews, who make up the region, but by more powerful foreign influences.

A year ago, serious observers here were convinced that Britain and France had provoked the Suez crisis as a last attempt to maintain their influence and to block any possible rapprochement between Washington and Moscow which was then believed to be in the making. The British and French acted also in the belief that, in the showdown, Washington would come to their aid. When Washington not only kept out of Suez but condemned the action, dismay was great in Tel Aviv, London and Paris. America's attitude, coupled with the Soviet's ultimatum, led to a quick collapse of the Suez intervention.

WHAT HAPPENED: This correspondent remains convinced that at that time both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. genuinely wanted to avoid a conflict which could have led to much wider conflicts elsewhere. However, both parties were also moved by definite self-interest, hoping that elimination of Anglo-French influence would increase their own in the region.

This did happen, but not in peaceful competition but rather in a stepped-up arms race. The U.S., under the Eisenhower Doctrine, emphasized military aid almost exclusively—except in Israel. But then, in Israel, non-military U.S. aid originates from private Jewish capital rather than from Washington. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has shown more desire to increase its influence with economic aid, as in Syria. But as long as there is no arms embargo on the entire region, the Soviet Union is matching military aid to her Arab friends with each shipment of military aid the West sends to its Arab friends.

Thus, the dilemma has deepened. And not everyone in Israel feels secure under the blanket of the Eisenhower Doctrine. A high official in the Foreign Office here told this correspondent last week: "Unless we realize—and unless and until the U.S. realizes—that the Soviet Union is here to stay, there can be no peace in the Middle East."

MODERATING HAND? This is especially true, the Jerusalem **Post**, a pro-Government paper, said Sept. 23, since "there is a strong pro-Soviet sentiment because Moscow appears to many people in the Middle East, including a majority of the political elites, as a bearer of the torch of progress. Western statesmen have completely disregarded the specific emotional brand of anti-Westernism which is so characteristic of radical movements in the Middle East . . . It is misleading to portray the innocent Syrians as the victims of the bad, scheming Russians. Moscow moved into the Middle East in the middle fifties with considerable delay, after explicit invitations had been extended by Cairo and Damascus. The angry Soviet denials of Western allegations of penetration are technically correct; they can say they have come as guests not as invaders.

"President Eisenhower was mistaken when, in September, 1957, he warned international communism not to push Syria toward aggression against her neighbors; Syria does not need pushing. If there has been any pushing, it was probably in the reverse direction. Moscow's influence in Damascus is more likely to be one of moderation, if only because it is believed that excessive aggressiveness on Syria's part . . . would antagonize the other Middle Eastern countries and make Soviet progress throughout the area more difficult."

TURN THE CLOCK BACK: Whatever the reasons, moderation is what is urgently needed here. There would be greater calm all over the Middle East if Washington matched Moscow's moderation. However, U.S. policy seems to be vacillating dangerously, and one day's news of direct Soviet-American talks is counteracted by a complete rejection, by all three Western powers, of Moscow's proposals for Four-Power negotiations and an arms embargo on the Middle East.

Unless Washington resumes its position of November, 1956, World War III may start in the Middle East.

CORRECTION

The picture of Cedric Belfrage on p. 4 of the GUARDIAN of Oct. 14 was incorrectly captioned because of a similarity of names. The caption said Belfrage was shown with the family of his interpreter. Actually he was with Miss Tsai Chun-chuan and a group of children at a China Welfare Institute Nursery in Shanghai, of which Miss Tsai is director.

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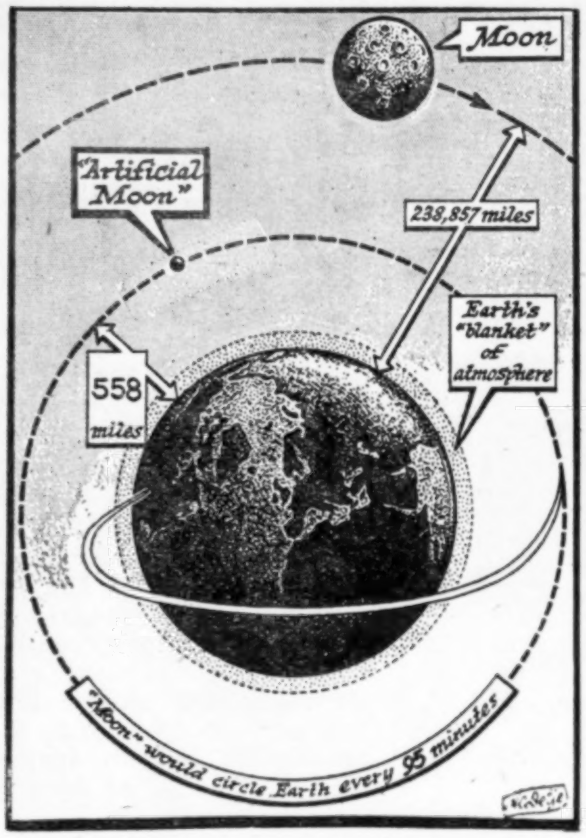
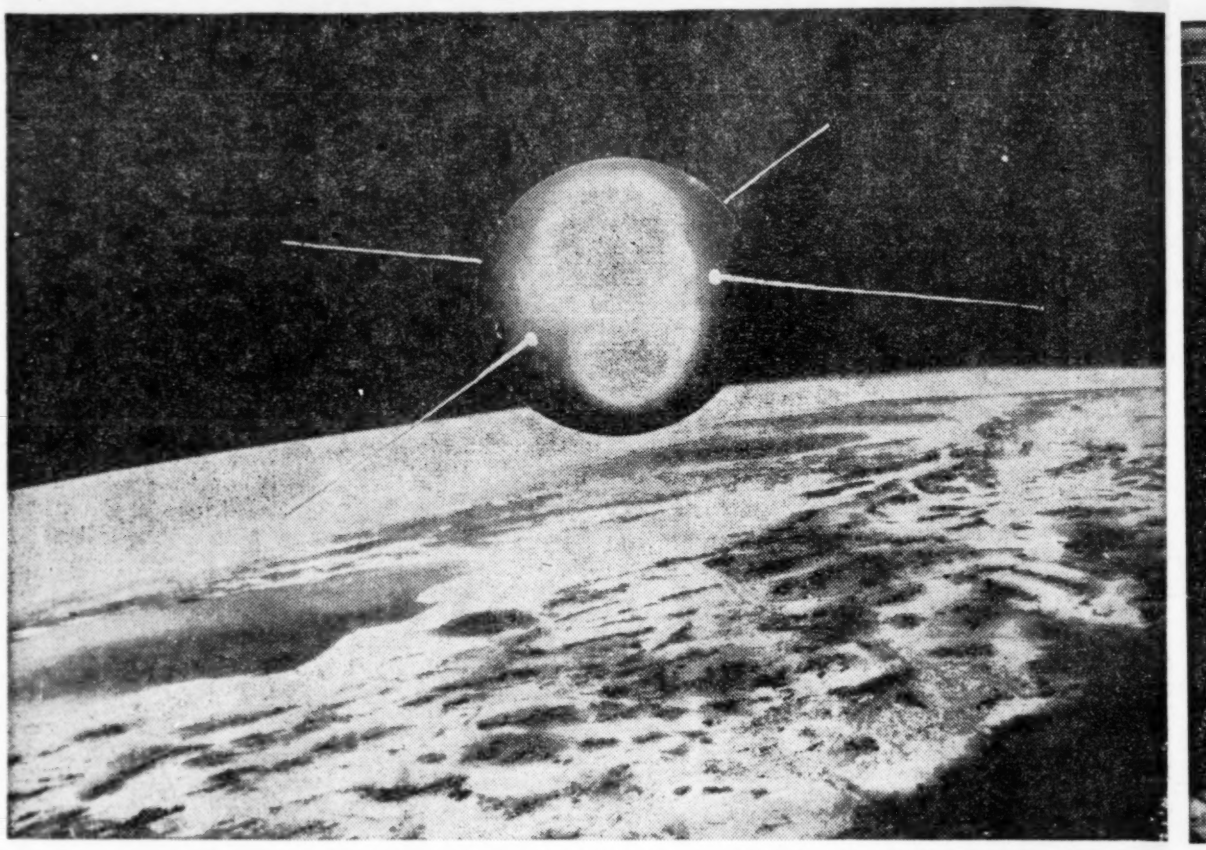


Sputnik's orbit rings the earth as the moon's does beyond it. (l.) Inside the rings the world spins, turning a different face to sputnik each time around.



The world seen from sputnik looks something like this photo above taken from U.S. rocket 143 mi. up. Drawing of sputnik is superimposed on the photo.

By Elmer Bendiner

IN BARCELONA the Eighth International Astronautical Federation Congress had been meeting quietly when the sputnik was launched. Though the delegates were high-ranking scientists they talked in what would have passed for science-fiction terms before midnight Oct. 4.

Since then the astronauts have become accepted as hard-thinking realists. Andrew G. Haley of Washington, who is called a "specialist in space law," told reporters at Barcelona that the sputnik had raised legal problems. Any nation that landed a rocket with a flag on it could claim the moon under existing international statutes, he said. He suggested that the UN immediately declare the moon an independent satellite.

British astronaut Arthur C. Clark, also a science-fiction writer, said: "As of Saturday [Oct. 5] the United States became a second-rate power."

MISSILE TO THE MOON: Col. William Davis of the U.S. Air Force Dept. of Scientific Research bridled at the remark. He said: "I heard that and I didn't like it. Space is the next major area of competition. If this one is lost we might as well quit."

The astronauts predicted that the first step would be to send unmanned rockets to the far side of the moon (see p. 7) which is never seen from earth. Heinz Kolle of the U.S. Army ballistics missile program said the Soviet Union probably would send a missile to the moon within the next few months.

He led the U.S. scientists in demanding an investigation of the U.S. lag in rocketry. This lag, certain to be a major political issue and the subject of a full-fledged Congressional investigation, was decried by scientist G. Harry Stine of the Martin Co. which is making Vanguard, the American satellite christened when Washington was more confident. Stine said the U.S. had lost the race because "nobody would listen to the rocket men." The Martin Co. promptly fired him "for talking too much," and the American Civil Liberties Union protested.

Most experts were gloomy about winning the race to the moon and beyond, but three research men from Goodyear Aircraft Corp.—Darrell Romick, Richard Knight and Samuel Black—predicted last week that the U.S. would have ready for test flight within five years a "moonship" capable of carrying three crewmen to the moon and back with enough supplies to keep them going for two months.

JUST LIKE ALICE: This presupposes that not only the engineering difficulties but the manifold biological problems of living beyond the earth's gravity are being solved here and in the Soviet Union. Velocity has no effect on the human body but acceleration—the change in rate of speed has. A rocket's take-off has the effect of multiplying the passenger's weight many times.

After the acceleration of the take-off, as the earth's gravity declines the passenger is reduced to weightlessness—a feeling like that experienced by Alice in Wonderland as she fell gently down the rabbit hole. Objects no longer earth-bound, would tend to glide in any direction they are pushed so that food on a spoon, for instance, would not stop at the mouth but would glide toward the ceiling.

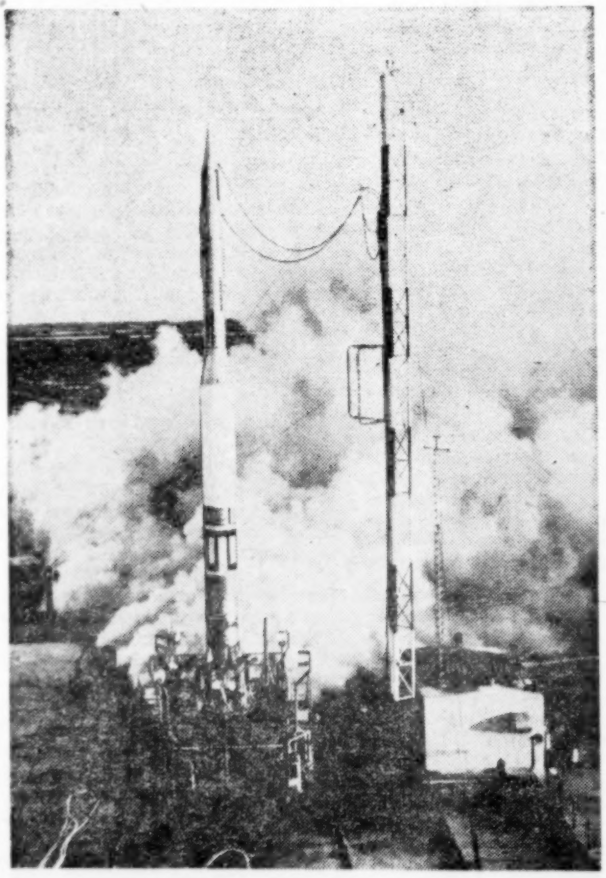
Astronauts have apparently licked most of these problems. Russian dogs have survived rocket trips to outer space. Short rocket hops around the world are expected to be announced within a year. The Russians are reported developing a rocket service for mail and light freight to carry special delivery items between the farthest parts of the Soviet Union in a matter of minutes. U.S. authorities hope to have a functioning rocket freight service in seven years.

THE GLOOMY VIEW: To many the sputnik seemed to vindicate the reality of scientific theory and the confidence in man's powers, but the Vatican weekly **Osservatore Della Domenica** took a dimmer view. It complained that "the Red moon is not matched by a reality of religious and moral principles" and warned that it could therefore be used for war. The weekly said its comment "only expressed our pessimism in man who has now one more tremendous and terrifying toy to play with."

Columnist Walter Lippman was also gloomy, but only because he saw the U.S. as slipping behind in science. He blamed "the enormous fallacy that the highest purpose of the American social order is to multiply the enjoyment of consumer goods" even at the expense of education. He condemned "a general popular disrespect for, and even suspicion of, brains and originality of thought."

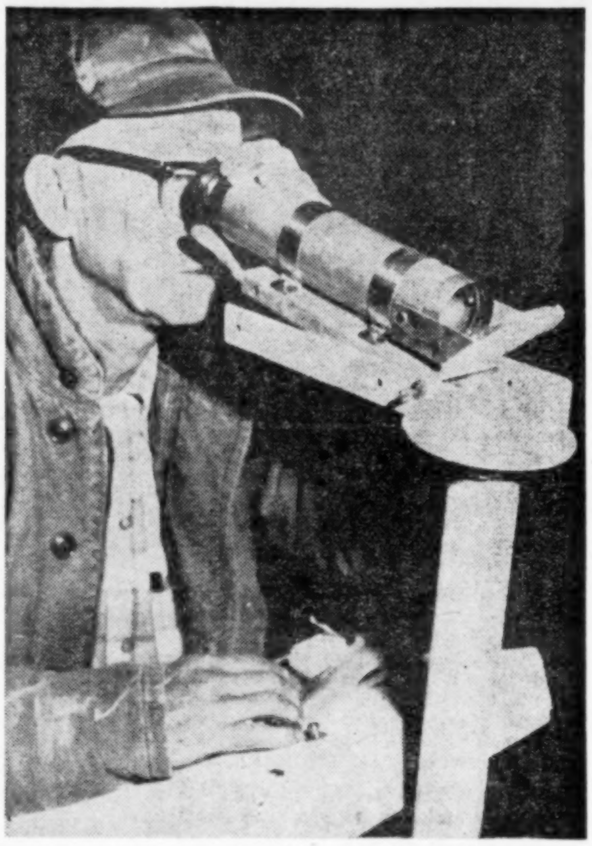
Other countries might honor a professor, he wrote. "Here it is something to put a man on the defensive, requiring him to show that he is not a highbrow and that he is not subversive. What McCarthyism did to the inner confidence of American scientists and thinkers has constituted one of the great national tragedies of the post-war era . . . With prosperity acting as a narcotic, with Philistinism and McCarthyism rampant, our public life has been increasingly doped and without purpose."

THE OTHER SIDE: Some Britons were gloomy, too. Tory M.P. Sir Robert Boothby wrote in the **Daily Express:** "The West is losing out to Communism." The **Evening Standard** blamed U.S. preoccupation with "security" and said: "The trouble is that America does not

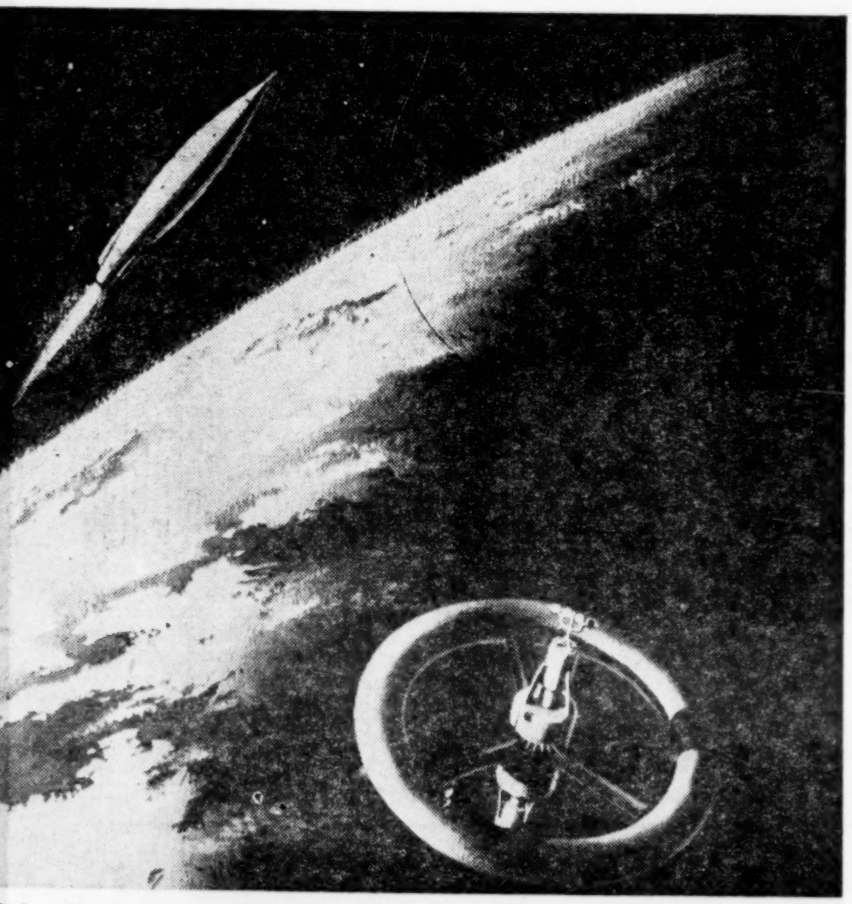


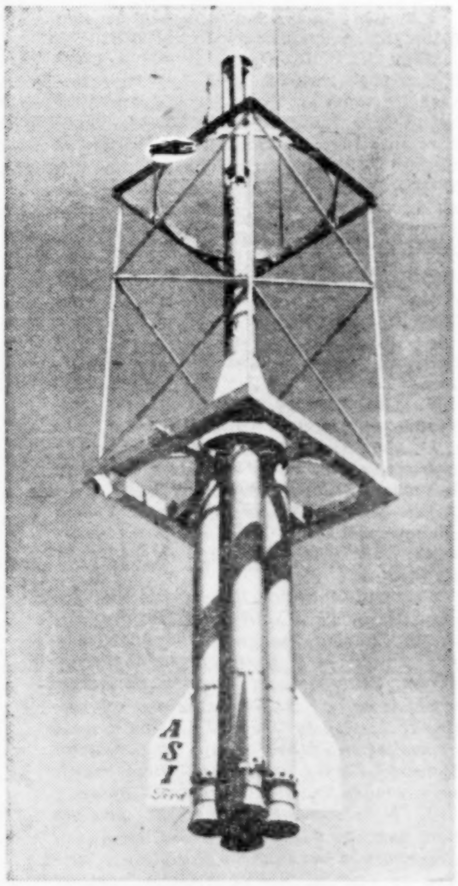
U.S. scientists continue to test rockets like this TV-2 (l.) which they hope will launch a moon in the spring. But sputniks may be only be... (center).

h the alarm-clock beep of a socialist moon



Though the U.S.S.R. had its moon, the U.S. said it had a better calibrated camera to scoop even the Russians with the first photos of sputnik relating its position to the earth. In group photo (left) is Soviet moon expert A. A. Blagonravov (extreme r.) and U.S. colleagues gathered about camera. Moonwatchers (above) were all over.





ly beachheads in space, from which to launch space-ships er). The Ford rocket (r.) to be launched from a baloon-suspended platform 10,000 feet up, may be the first Model-T step in exploring the unknown far side of the moon.

have enough secrets in which Russia would be interested."

The **New Statesman** said the sputnik was "the reverse side of that somber medal which Mr. Khrushchev revealed at the 20th Congress. Then the fearful costs of Stalin's investments—in lives and suffering, in liberty and happiness—was counted and found to be heavy; the vast political, technical and industrial bureaucracy he left behind him ruled that power could be bought too dear. But now the dividends of a generation's sacrifices are rolling in . . . over a wide sector of scientific knowledge the Russians are advancing further and faster than the West. . . . Science occupies a central position in the Soviet universe which in the west is accorded only to God."

KAPITZA COMMENTS: Over the Moscow radio the world-famed physicist Peter Kapitza, once a research worker at Cambridge, said the achievement was due to "a large and talented group of scientists and engineers. . . . Life has shown that it is possible to organize, inspire and manage the work of such a group in our country, in a Socialist system, more effectively than in countries without a Socialist system. . . . Our satellite is circling in unexplored interplanetary space and will tell us many new things. And the fundamental importance of anything new is that it is impossible to appreciate it, just as it is impossible to write the life story of a newly-born child."

L.M.V. PROJECT

Russians plan trips to Moon, Mars and Venus

By Wilfred Burchett
Guardian staff correspondent

MOSCOW

WITH THEIR SPUTNIK successfully circling the world and already covering many more miles than several round-trips to the moon, the Russians now speak of their L.M.V. Project. These are the initials of the Russian names for the Moon, Mars and Venus. Authorities hope to send an expedition to the moon in the next three to eight years, to Mars and Venus in from five to 10 years.

Prof. K. Stanyukovich, jet propulsion expert, told a radio audience last week: "It can now be said with confidence that in a few years flights to the moon with instruments will become as much a reality as the launching of the first artificial satellite."

PTOLEMY CIRCUS: Khlebtesvich, a young scientist who figures importantly in Soviet space research, gave the details of a two-stage plan for exploration of the moon: First a rocket will take a robot laboratory to the moon. It will land on the plain known as the Ptolemy Circus. Hatches will open and a robot vehicle containing recording instruments will leave the craft.

Khlebtesvich said: "Obeying radio orders, the robot sets out on a journey to inspect the surface of the moon. The instruments transmit their 'impressions' to the earth. The successful accomplishment of this task will give us sufficient data to organize a permanent operating scientific station with people on the moon. It is envisaged that the station's personnel will be periodically replaced."

Newspaper reports in Moscow indicate that apart from invading the moon and planets the Soviet Union is preparing in the very near future to launch other sputniks manned by human beings.

BEHIND THE JENKINS PERSECUTION

New Orleans: Corruption and red herrings

ATTORNEY Robert W. Zollinger of Louisville, Ky., defense counsel for Carl and Ann Braden when they faced trial for sedition for helping a Negro family buy a Louisville home, has conducted for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee a first-hand investigation of the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Judy and Grady Jenkins in New Orleans early this year on charges of sedition, anarchy and failing to register as Communists.

Zollinger's report, just made public by the ECLC, traces the charges against the Jenkinses to efforts by New Orleans and Louisiana authorities to divert attention from scandals resulting from Kefauver Committee disclosures of corruption in the New Orleans police department.

"It can be observed," the report concludes," that local politicians are completely cynical about the Red scare and use it as it suits their own objectives. But then, that is the universal perquisite of American politicians."

THE TIE-UP: The report links the charges, lodged last spring against the Jenkinses and three other people who had left the state, with anti-desegregation activities of a New Orleans businessmen's group—as well as state and city officials.

Excerpts and digested portions of Mr. Zollinger's report follow; italicized matter was added by the GUARDIAN:

POOR PEOPLE CANNOT AFFORD PRINCIPLES

Judy Jenkins and her children

WE ALL KNOW that the flag and pseudo-patriotism are the frequent refuges of scoundrels. This has never been more clearly shown than in the prosecution of Grady and Judy Jenkins by the State of Louisiana; the timing of this prosecution, and the kind of characters responsible for it.

There has been a continuing scandal in New Orleans since the Kefauver disclosures. The Young Businessmen's Club and the Metropolitan Crime Commission have kept constant pressure on the city administration, headed by Mayor deLesseps Morrison, to clean up the police department. Other interests of the YBC have been opposition to desegregation and harassment of noncomformists frequently tagged as subversive.

Formerly assigned to anti-Communist activities for the police department as assistant superintendent of police was the personal appointee of the mayor, Guy Banister. He is a former FBI agent, who was at one time in charge of the Chicago office of the organization. Assisting Banister was Sgt. Hubert Badeaux. The latter had testified at length during hearings conducted in New Orleans in April, 1956, by Sen. Eastland and his Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The Jenkinses refused to testify at those hearings. In February, 1957, the House Un-American Activities Committee held hearings in New Orleans. These hearings were accompanied by renewed activity against desegregation in New Orleans.

ENTER THE INFORMERS: Less than a month after these hearings, in March, 1957, a joint committee of the Louisiana Legislature held hearings at Baton Rouge on alleged Communist influence behind racial disturbances. A team of paid informers frequently used by the old Velde Committee declared that virtually all desegregation activities in the South are promoted by Communists. One of these informers, Manning Johnson, asserted that most Negro ministers have been used as tools by the Communists. Johnson said the desegregation movement led by Dr. Martin Luther King in Montgomery, Ala., "could lead to Communism in the South." Three of the witnesses from this team—Johnson, Leonard Patterson, and Martha Edmiston—had previously testified that they were on the payroll of the FBI. They have been used to create hysteria in other desegregation cases in the South, notably the "sedition" case at Louisville.

ABSINTHE SPREE: On March 1, 1957, Assistant Police Supt. Banister was involved in a shooting spree in the Old Absinthe House in the French Quarter of New Orleans. About the same time, it was charged that Dist. Atty. Leon D. Hubert Jr., had failed diligently to prosecute various police officers who had been accused of graft in sworn statements.

The YBC and the Crime Commission called for a grand jury investigation of Hubert and Police Supt. Provosty A. Dayries, Hubert's cousin and Banister's immediate superior. The federal grand jury began investigating police incomes. Banister was suspended. (Later, when it was rumored that Banister would be returned to the force, Dayries told reporters he would be made head of the Red Squad again because it was the only task he was fitted for.)

At this stage of events Asst. Dist. Atty. Philip Trice initiated actions against the Jenkinses, Hunter O'Dell and Richard and Winifred Feise, With only the Jenkinses available for arrest, three separate bills of information were filed against each of them in the Parish of Orleans—one under an old state criminal anarchy law, the other two under new state anti-subversive laws combining features of the federal Smith and McCarran Acts. Another charge, failing to register as Communists, was lodged against them in Baton Rouge.

The old anarchy law permitted the state to proceed without obtaining indictments, but the newer laws provide for grand jury indictments prior to arrest. Regardless of this the Jenkinses were arraigned in New Orleans not under the anarchy law but on two counts of one of the other bills of information against them, charging them with membership in the Communist Party.

Their attorneys, James I. McCain and Simmie Monroe, moved to quash the charges because of the state's failure to obtain indictments. A further ground was the Supreme Court's ruling in the Steve Nelson case that state sedition laws have been superseded by Federal statutes such as the Smith Act. The court has not ruled on either motion.

Zollinger's further report on the state's difficulties in obtaining indictments may explain why the prosecution decided to proceed solely on the bills of information, despite the certainty of legal challenge.

IN THE LIGHT of what was going on in New Orleans and Louisiana prior to the filing of these complaints, it could have reasonably been expected that the grand jury would take up the Red hunt. However, Asst. Police Chief Banister, under fire, now did a flip which had the effect of diverting the grand jury's attention.

Banister had been found guilty of gross misconduct in the affair at the Old Absinthe House and of attacking a newspaper reporter some time previous to that. He demanded an investigation of the police department and got it with the support of the Young Businessmen. The jury ignored the "Red menace" and took after the police department, with Banister now acting as the paid investigator for the YBC.

THE MAY MEETING: On May 14 there was a widely heralded meeting of Federal and state officials in an effort to remedy this situation. Among those present were Ray Abbaticchio, special agent in charge of the New Orleans office of the FBI; State Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion (the one who identified sponsors of the Eisenhower civil rights bill as Communists) U.S. Atty. M. Hepburn Many; Dist. Atty. Hubert; Michael Culligan, one of Hubert's assistants, and Malcom O'Hara, an assistant to Gremillion.

The meeting had all the earmarks of a public relations expert's direction. Gremillion issued a statement saying the state would proceed with prosecution of the Jenkinses and others accused with them. He declared: "I'm not waving the flag when I say the Communist Party is largely responsible for a lot of our racial unrest and our major labor disputes."

It is of interest to note that Hubert was generally considered sympathetic with the labor and liberal movements. When he was a professor at Tulane University his preferred associates were persons inclined to a more advanced position on race relations.

"THE PROSECUTOR": Before the grand jury began digging into his failure to prosecute grafting police, he evidenced no interest in either the desegregation or Communist movements. On the whole, he is regarded by the local Courthouse crowd as the most able prosecutor in recent history. Around the Courthouse it is generally conceded that Hubert's big mistake was the appointment of Philip Trice, apparently the image of "The Prosecutor" portrayed by Judge Bernard Botein in his book of that name.

Trice resigned for a job with an oil company without filing a reply brief to the legal challenges to his proceedings against the Jenkinses. To date no reply brief has been filed by Hubert's office.

When the original warrants were issued on the Trice complaints, Grady Jenkins was in Charity Hospital with tuberculosis and awaiting removal of part of a lung. This operation has since been performed.

STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE: When the warrants were served on Jenkins, the deputy serving them enforced the unbelievable requirement that the accused be handcuffed to his bed. This again, however, was not prompted by Red hysteria but by the recent escape from Charity Hospital of a notorious, mentally deranged burglar who had terrorized the French Quarter for months.

Grady Jenkins has been troubled with tuberculosis for many years and thus limited in his efforts to support his family. Judy has been kept pretty much at home by her two very small children.

Grady even found it necessary to seek work under another name as long ago as 1952 because of adverse publicity resulting from intra-union difficulties. Above everything else, the Jenkinses were struggling to survive, and they have succeeded only by the barest margin. When Grady was isolated from his family upon medical orders early this year, Judy moved into a cottage with her father.

Generally it can be stated that the complaint against the Jenkinses was filed for the purpose of diverting the grand jury from its investigation of Hubert and Dayries. It appears to have failed of that purpose. It can be clearly observed that there is full cooperation among the FBI, the Eastland Committee, the Walter Committee and local segregationists to raise the Red scare in support of groups promoting race hate.

In his comments on the personal plight of the Jenkins family Mr. Zollinger adds:

"Only the Jenkinses are left to face the music, apparently a requiem as far as radical activity in New Orleans is concerned . . . This calls to mind the saying about it being a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. Poor people just cannot afford to have principles."

The Jenkinses need help not only for legal defense, but for their livelihood while under fire. When able to work, Grady Jenkins worked in Mississippi River boat transport and was an active member of the National Maritime Union, where his wife was at one time a dispatcher. Now they are isolated from union activity and what work they might do is hard to come by.

Assistance for the Jenkins family may be sent to Jack Shulman, treasurer, 860 Riverside Drive, New York 32, N.Y.

Lawyers Guild meets in N. Y. Oct. 25-26

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to the National Lawyers Guild banquet and civil liberties conference Fri., Oct. 25 and Sat., Oct. 26, at the Biltmore Hotel, Madison Av. and 43rd St., New York City. The dinner will salute the recent Supreme Court decisions and honor 110 Guild members who participated as attorneys in civil rights litigation during the past decade.

At the dinner Oct. 25, Prof. Fowler Harper will be toastmaster and Frank Serri, president of the host N.Y. Chapter, will greet the guests. Harry Sacher, former Justice Hubert T. Delany, A. L. Wirin of the California Civil Liberties Union and Dr. Royal W. France, Guild executive secretary, will be among the speakers.

The all-day conference the following day will attempt to explain the meaning of the historic recent decisions of the Supreme Court. Osmond K. Fraenkel, vice president of the Guild, will chair the conference, which will be divided into four panels: (1) the impact of the decisions on the Smith Act; (2) on aspects of due process, based on the Jencks case; (3) on the right to practice law and admission to the bar; (4) on Congressional committee investigations.

Lawyers and laymen are invited to participate. Reservations to the dinner may be made at $12.50 each at the office of the Guild, 154 Nassau St., BArclay 7-0385.

Bombs and arms

(Continued from Page 1)

gressional Committee on Atomic Energy after its hearing last spring: ". . . the question of how much and what kind of testing is 'acceptable' is very dificult to answer . . . unless one is willing to make judgments in the absence of information."

SCIENTISTS SPEAK OUT: Deriding the idea of a "clean" bomb, India's Krishna Menon said there is no such thing as clean destruction; it is as if someone were to say, "I wish to cut your honorable throat."

Both India and Japan submitted resolutions urging a halt to tests independent of disarmament negotiations. They received impressive support from an American source: seven eminent scientists, comprising the executive committee of Fedn. of American Scientists and representing 2,200 others, called for a ban on testing nuclear weapons and warheads for rockets. They said:

"Because of recent advances in long-range detection systems, the number of inspection sites necessary for monitoring [tests] need not be great . . . Time is short . . . Limited agreements along these lines might [provide]a break-through in the prolonged disarmament negotiations which have to date been so disappointing."

LET'S SAY IT PLAIN: In a letter to the **N.Y. Times** (10/10), Charles C. Price, director of Pennsylvania University's Harrison Chemistry Laboratory, said he was "deeply concerned about the distortion of information reaching the American people about . . . the seriousness of the radiation hazard . . . The overwhelming majority of informed scientists, including those who do not work for the Atomic Energy Commission agree on the hazard involved." He said:

"A great majority of informed scientists agree that an inspected nuclear test ban is entirely feasible, could readily be achieved, and would be a highly desirable first step toward more comprehensive international control of the armaments race."

He said the American people "should be informed that our government is flatly opposed to a nuclear test ban, no matter how thoroughly inspectable—and we should be told the reason for this position."

Herblock in Washington Post

The Middle East

THE MIDDLE EAST also got a good airing at the UN last week. The hollowness of the Eisenhower Doctrine was laid bare as one by one Arab delegates rose to proclaim their support of the Syrian government. Even Lebanon's Foreign Minister Malik, Washington's darling, declared that his country would "instantly come to the support of Syria, if she is attacked."

From Beirut **N.Y. Times** correspondent Sam Pope Brewer reported (10/10) "a general stampede away from the Eisenhower Doctrine [which] has never stirred enthusiasm in this area." Even in Jordan, to which U.S. globemasters recently flew arms, a "high official" said his country intends to obtain arms from any quarter; that arms must not carry conditions affecting Jordanian sovereignty (**UP**, 10/12).

SYRIA AND TURKEY: At the UN Syria accused the U.S. of trying to instigate a Turkish coup to topple its government. Gromyko declared that "the Soviet Union cannot tolerate a situation when a region adjacent to its frontiers would become a hotbed of military provocations and conflicts."

Turkey "categorically rejected" Syria's accusation and insisted its troops massed on the Syrian border were on "routine maneuvers." But the **Times'** Brewer reported (10/12) that the Syrian border town of Aleppo was the stronghold of the opponents of the Damascus government. "It is not impossible," he said, "that the Turks could move in to help northern Syrians against the pro-Soviet government in Damascus."

In a remarkably candid interview granted to the **Times'** James Reston on Oct. 7 in Moscow, Nikita Khrushchev, First Secy. of the Soviet CP Central Committee, also accused the U.S. of inciting Turkey against Syria.

CASE FOR COEXISTENCE: Beyond that, however, Khrushchev presented an impressive case for East-West coexistence.

To Reston, "the key" to Khrushchev's main objective lay in the Soviet leader's emphatic statement that peaceful coexistence required the U.S. to recognize the U.S.S.R., China and the Eastern European countries as socialist states "developing in accordance with the will and wishes of their peoples and there must be no interference in their affairs."

The Soviet Union, Khrushchev said, proceeds "from the realistic conditions of the existence of such capitalist countries as the U.S., Britain and France and others, and the social structure of these countries is the domestic affair of their peoples. We believe that all controversial problems must be settled by negotiation without war."

"If you recognize this and base your policy on this," Khrushchev added, "instead of relying on some internal forces of the socialist states supposedly capable of liquidating the socialist system, it will be easy to reach agreement on all disputed issues."

U.S. MARINES FLY TURKISH TROOPS TO WAR GAMES
A NATO maneuver, they say, but Syrians call it a dress rehearsal

Lancaster in London Daily Express
"But it can't be the American earth satellite—it's carrying no advertising!"

What's new?

THE PARIS newspaper **France-Soir** today summed up the news of the day—a flu epidemic, the French political crisis and Russia's earth satellite—in this headline: "Grippe-Grippe-Grippe, Crise-Crise-Crise, Bip-Bip-Bip."

—**Reuters**, 10/10

ORDER YOUR HOLIDAY CARDS EARLY. SEE AD ON PAGE 5.

Now, really, Harold! There must be some other proof

LONDON (AP)—Evangelist Billy Graham was offered Tuesday as living proof that the United States would never prepare for a war of aggression.

The evangelist figured in Harold E. Stassen's denunciation, in the U.N. Disarmament subcommittee, of Russian charges that the United States is getting ready for war.

Stassen said religious considerations on which the U.S. government is partly based would prevent such aggressive action. He suggested Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin should have seen how New York crowds were moved by a Graham revival.

— Lincoln (Neb.) **Star**, Sept. 4

MAYORALTY CONTEST

Cowley ballot spot assured in N.Y.

AGAIN was registered last week for the legal rights of independent candidates in the New York elections Nov. 5 when a place on the ballot was assured for Joyce Cowley, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor, Morris Zuckoff, candidate for Comptroller and Lillian Kiezel, candidate for President of the City Council.

However, the Board of Elections on Oct. 7 disqualified the nominating petition for Alvin Berman, SWP candidate for Brooklyn Borough President, on grounds of insufficient "valid" signatures, even though his petition contained 2,051 signatures over the 5,000 required. A challenge to his petition had been promised by the Cashmore machine even before it was filed.

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate in 1952, will speak for the ticket in New York. He will share the platform with Joyce Cowley at a rally Friday, Oct. 25, at Central Plaza. Both he and his wife Vivian will be guests of honor at a party at SWP campaign headquarters, 116 University Pl., Saturday evening, Oct. 26.

There is only one way . . .

THE LEADING STATESMEN of the big atomic powers are in the habit of declaring that a great war has become impossible. But neither their own Foreign Offices, nor the governments of smaller states take much notice of such declarations. The old diplomatic game, the bargaining and quarreling about small advantages, continues as if nothing had happened.

We do not need to look far in order to find a more solid basis for the proper conduct of our affairs: It is the principle which is common to all great religions and with which all moral philosophers agree; the principle which in our part of the world is taught by the doctrine of Christianity; the principle which Mahatma Gandhi had actually carried into practice, before our own eyes, in liberating his own country, India, from foreign domination: It is the renunciation of force in the pursuit of political aims.

Fifty years ago, when I was young, this statement would have been regarded as utopian and foolish. Today, I am able to express it without raising doubts as to my sanity. It is very likely that tomorrow, not the pacifists, but the bellicose will be regarded as fools . . .

Is there any possible political aim which would justify the risk of atomic war? There are a great many politicians and journalists who reply to the warnings of the experts with catchwords such as "atomic hysteria" and "bomb defeatism." Such politicians and journalists are either shortsighted, or fanatics and therefore evil, or else they represent one of the numerous groups of people to whose advantage it is—or seems to be—that wars are prepared for, or even fought: Such people are the industrialists who profit from the production of armaments; soldiers who like military life with its romantic tradition, and who prefer blind obedience to personal responsibility; officers, generals, admirals, and air marshals, whose profession is the preparing and fighting of wars; and, lastly, physicists, chemists, and engineers, who invent and manufacture new kinds of weapons. It is impossible to stabilize the present state of precarious peace based on fear, without giving these people other aims in life . . .

It is as if fate were putting man to the test, saying to us: You want to live, to increase in number, and to improve your conditions—I am giving you the key to the future, but on one condition: that you give up your quarrels, suspicion, and brute force . . .

Among Christians . . . it should be sufficient to take the teaching of Christ seriously and to measure good and bad not with a national, but with a human gauge. Never in history was this demand so pressing, never the punishment for refusing it so obvious . . .

I am convinced that the only way to avoid general destruction is the general renunciation of the use of force in political conflict, combined with progressive disarmament.

—Dr. Max Born, one of the founders of modern physics and the former teacher of many brilliant physicists of our time. Now retired, he lives in Göttingen, Germany. Reprinted from the June, 1957, issue of the **Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists**, 5734 University Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

Labor story

(Continued from Page 1)

material came only after reports from Miami that a hotel maid had thrown it into an incinerator and then died of a heart attack. But union officials insisted that most of it had been recovered.

WILL THEY GO OUT? Sen. McClellan disputed this and charged that not only were many documents missing but that those surrendered were "so incomplete as to be almost useless." The committee thereupon subpenaed all records pertaining to the election of convention delegates from every teamster local in the country. The committee charges that the convention was illegally rigged for a Hoffa victory and says it has found "some situations which are just plain scandalous." Sen. McClellan declared that the Hoffa election now becomes "a matter for the courts" in addition to a continuing investigation.

On Oct. 14 Federal District Court Judge F. D. Letts in Washington issued an order barring Hoffa from taking office the next day, as planned. The order was based on a claim by 13 teamster members in New York that the convention and the election of Hoffa's slate were in violation of the union's constitution. The union's officers were ordered to appear Oct. 21 to show cause why the elected officers should not be permanently barred from taking office.

While AFL-CIO president George Meany and other top leaders still seemed determined to expel the teamsters, the Washington **Post** on Oct. 9 quoted unnamed inside sources of the federation as suggesting that the big union might avoid that fate. They point out that suspension by the 29-member executive council requires a two-thirds vote and that if the teamsters could muster ten votes they could win instead an extended probation period to conform to newly-adopted AFL-CIO ethical codes. The **Post**'s sources saw eight council members leaning against expulsion, with possibly five more presently undecided.

CURRAN AND THE ILA: The Natl. Maritime Union's recent convention was marked by that organization's violent feud with its rival Seafarer's Intl. Union. A major convention resolution called upon the AFL-CIO to consider the reaffiliation of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. which was expelled in 1953 as being dominated by criminals and racketeers. The federation tried to replace the ILA with a newly-chartered dockworkers union which has since lost two NLRB elections to the ILA. In one of these NMU president Joe Curran backed the exiled union and clashed with Meany. SIU president Paul Hall has backed the new organization which Curran scornfully denounces as a "paper union."

Some observers see Curran's stand as a shrewd move to get the ILA back into the federation so that it won't be tempted to ally itself with an expelled teamster's union. Whatever the outcome, the situation represents another strained seam in the merged labor movement.

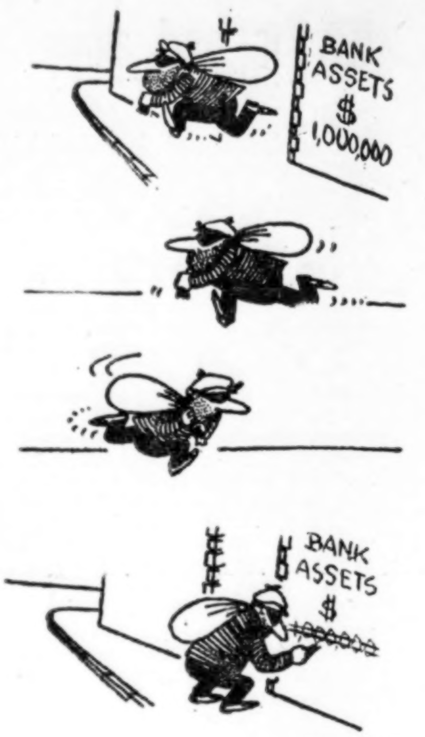
"ONLY ONE COURSE": The long-standing jurisdictional war between the industrial and craft departments of the AFL-CIO came to the open again this month in Detroit when Richard Gray, president of the Building Trades Dept., said bitterly of the convention at which the AFL and CIO merged: "We were sucked into a convention where we were hopelessly outvoted." He warned that unless an agreement on jurisdiction is "forthcoming in the near future . . . . there is but one course left for us to pursue—to stop merger at the state and local level."

Gray spoke at a meeting of building trades leaders from eight Midwest states. When he finished, the conference adopted a resolution that unless the jurisdiction problem is solved by March 1, 1958, "all building and construction trades international unions shall cease paying per capita tax to the AFL-CIO until such time as a solution is agreed upon in writing."

The teamsters union has many strong allies in the building and construction unions.

While all these internal rifts were threatening the unity of the united labor movement, most top AFL-CIO leaders seemed to be spending most of their time trying to placate an anti-labor Senator. Some were even trying to out-do him in sternness: AFL-CIO vice president James Carey, speaking in Portland, Ore., said:

"We will outlaw the teamsters union—I hope not members—from the house of labor almost gladly because we know that the democratic labor movement will be stronger, healthier, because of the absence of the Hoffas, Becks and their diseases."



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Los Angeles

MAUD RUSSELL, expert reporter on FAR EAST, speaks at 3335 Country Club Drive, for the **BELLAMY CLUB**, Tues., Oct. 29, 7:30 p.m., on the topic—**"PEOPLES CHINA TODAY."** Discussion follows

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Philip S. Foner
8:30 P.M. The Marxist Method
Howard Selsam
WEDNESDAYS (beginning Oct. 30)
6:45 P.M. Boom & Bust in the U.S.
Myer Weise
8:30 P.M. Social Philosophy of Art
Sidney Finkelstein
THURSDAYS (beginning Oct. 31)
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Henry Klein
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Jesus Colon
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Karl Marx & Contemporary Capitalism
—**Dr. Otto Nathan**
9-10:30 p.m.
WEDNESDAYS (beginning Oct. 23)
400 Years of Philosophy
—**Barrows Dunham**
7:15-8:45 P.M.
The Changing Face of Africa & Asia
—**Kumar Goshal**
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THE SUPREME COURT

Scales and Lightfoot convictions reversed

THE SUPREME COURT began its 167th year when it convened for the 1957-58 term on Oct. 7. Its docket of some 800 cases included many in the fields of racial discrimination and civil liberties potentially as explosive as those on which its rulings in the last session kicked up a storm of criticism from the Right.

The opening session lasted only 19 minutes and was largely ceremonial, but it was marked by the formal filing of a friend-of-the-court brief in behalf of Morton Sobell. The brief, urging a review of the case of the scientist now serving 30 years in Alcatraz, was backed by the signatures of 5,300 persons.

SMITH ACT CASES: In another first-day action, the Court removed from its docket for reargument on July 14 the cases of Claude Lightfoot of Chicago and Junius Scales of North Carolina, both convicted under the membership clause of the Smith Act. The cases were argued during the last term and were reassigned for more argument this term.

But last month the government, through Solicitor-General J. Lee Rankin, filed a memorandum advising that both convictions should be reversed under the Court's recent ruling in the Jencks case. That decision held

Herblock in Washington Post
"Oh say, can you see?"

that the government in criminal prosecutions must make available to the defense reports of informers it uses as witnesses.

On Oct. 14 the Court reversed the convictions of both Scales and Lightfoot on the basis of its ruling in the Jencks case. The ruling did not close the door to a new test of the constitutionality of the membership clause. If the two are tried again, the Government must produce pertinent FBI files. If they are convicted a new appeal could be taken up to the Supreme Court.

CONTEMPT CASES: The government had also recommended reversal of three other convictions being appealed to the Supreme Court: those of Herbert Simpson, Donald M. Wollman and John Rogers MacKenzie of Oregon for contempt of Congress. They invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. On Oct. 14 the Court freed all three of contempt.

UPHAUS CASE: The same day the Court nullified the contempt sentence against Willard Uphaus, director of World-Fellowship, imposed in New Hampshire after Uphaus refused to turn over to the state attorney general lists of names of guests and correspondence of the camp operated by the fellowship.

INTEGRATION BATTLE: Two key cases in the battle for school integration are also up for review. Lower Federal court decisions that Virginia's Pupil Placement Law, enacted to block integration, is unconstitutional are on appeal by the State from Newport News and Norfolk. The State is now trying to delay a Supreme Court decision until after Virginia's gubernatorial election. Major issue in the campaign is desegregation of the schools.

Another school integration case before the Court antedated the historic 1954 decision ordering desegregation. It involved Virgil D. Hawkins, Negro student trying to enter the law school of the University of Florida since 1949. The Court on Oct. 14 rejected his request but said he could seek relief in a Federal district court.

HOLLYWOOD SUIT: A case attracting wide interest is that of 23 Hollywood actors, writers and other workers who charge that they were blacklisted by major film studios after invoking the Fifth Amendment before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They are asking damages totalling $51,750,000.

WALTER-McCARRAN: Provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law providing denaturalization and deportation on charges of past Communist associations are under attack; a key case is that of Stanley Nowak of Michigan, former Democratic State Senator and a long-time progressive leader in Detroit.

PASSPORT CASES: Restrictive passport policies of the State Dept. are also up for review and the Court will be asked to order passports issued to artist Rockwell Kent and Dr. Walter Briehl, Los Angeles psychiatrist. Both were denied the right to travel when they refused to file affidavits concerning past membership in the Communist Party.

GREEN AND WINSTON: Contempt sentences of three years each for Gil Green and Henry Winston, CP leaders, are also up for review. Both had become political fugitives after conviction on Smith Act charges and were given the extra three-year contempt sentences when they voluntarily surrendered.

NAACP FINE: A contempt conviction and a $100,000 fine against the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People by the State of Alabama is also before the Court this term.

Other cases include a constitutional challenge of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations, and an appeal on freedom of religion grounds from a California ruling denying tax exemption to certain churches because they would not sign a "loyalty" statement.

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Subliminals from Sputnik

LOOKING SADLY like a sparrow who got mixed up in a badminton match, our Vitamin newshawk, Dr. Zodiak H. (for Geriatric) Sputnik II, landed here Saturday last with some high-flown notions.

Seems he thumbed a ride with what he thought was a passing Zis on the road from Pinsk to Dvinsk on his way back from a conference of the World Riboflavin Collegium at Minsk, and wound up 560 miles from nowhere, trailing some mad driver with four tail-fins at 18,000 mph. on some new super-highway with no billboards.

At least that's what he seemed to be saying: he punctuates with beeps now, since his experience. Anyway, during that part of the trip, with no Burma Shave ads to distract him, he had time to pantothenate and here's what he cosmics up with:

HE WANTS to take off again right away and plug Guardian Vitamins to a world market via this new subliminal perception gimmick. Seems this fellow with the four tail-fins has a short-wave set aboard which can barge in on any TV program in the world with a fast sell just by repeating the name of the product every 3,000 of a sec. or thereabouts.

Sputnik says the cost of such commercials, spacewise, is low (no overhead) and anyway a short word like "geriatric" might get across every 4-5,000th of a second. "Vitamin & Mineral" might come a little higher, but he figures to only hit the kid shows with that; and "therapeutics" for the Late Late crowd.

WE DON'T GO for this hard-sell stuff ourselves, much, but we think we ought to give Sputnik a chance to try his wings.

So keep tuned (40 megacycles)!

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Nationally advertised brand: $7.11
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' . . . for the conscience of America . . . '

The poem below appeared in the San Francisco Sun-Reporter, a Negro weekly, on May 25, to mark the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington on May 17. It seems especially appropriate today in the light of Little Rock, Levittown, Pa., and Deale, Md., and points north and south.

LIKE CHAUCER'S FOLK, one pretty day in May,
We too set out upon our pilgrimage.
DeFremery's oaks alone waved us goodbye,
And one old man, who picked his way, half blind,
Through broken whiskey bottles on the grass.
A lost dog went sniffing for his master
Down the small, thin line of pilgrims posing
By the fat, funereal limousines.
(Record their faces. Let the newsman's flash
Reveal that some besides the dogs, and blind,
Were there to see which way the road was set.)

There are many miles between here and Washington.

The cop, white-helmeted, aloof, stands by.
His radio squawks of more exciting things.
He waves his arm, and with our lights turned on
Against the midnight dark of noon, we crawl
Through empty streets. No siren clears a path,
No red lights flash for us. No sound at all,
Except the whispered beat of sombre thoughts
That follow like the albatross of fate
Behind the wake of this unseen parade.
Where are the bands, the banners and the shouts,
The cheering crowds that wave along the curb?
It is as though Civilian Defense
Had emptied Oakland of its folk this day.
The puzzled strangers from some other town
Appear embarrassed by our presence there.
They turn their backs, look at the ground or sky.
They will not read the bravely worded signs:
A pilgrimage of prayer
To rouse
The conscience of America.
Along back alleys, past the foundry sheds,
Through fields where horses grazed the cop leads em.
(Only the horses showed some signs of life
To see a car parade in their back yard.)
This is the countryside of frightful dreams,
The endless, empty landscape stretching on,
Where every corpse shows back your brother's face,
And dreamers wake but to another dream.
(They say that if a spaceship were to start
With speed of light to reach the nearest star,
It would take generations, dead and born,
Before the stellar destiny were reached.)
So has it been for us. The road ahead
Began on jungle paths where once kings trod.
It leads across the trackless ocean wastes,
Along plantation rows, through city slums
Where smog obscured the starry Drinking Gourd.
We lose our way, but always, we go on.

There are many deserts between here and Washington.

Then suddenly an airport sign appears:
"To Tokyo, Manila, and Hong Kong."
This is our own, our real world after all.
And if in Oakland backs are turned on us,
We know that Tokyo would understand.
You bobby-soxer with the pony tail,
Look down! Keep your nose in your girlie book,
You soldier in the crease-keen uniform!
You watchman at the foundry gates, look up!
You will not find the answer anywhere.
We go to write it on a marble tomb
There amid the Potomac's cherry trees.
Our hands support the heart of him who asks:
"Give us the ballot. We will help ourselves."
The Great Emancipator joins our prayers,
Alive today within the rock of time.
We ask not for ourselves alone. We pray
For you, our sister in the bobby socks,
For you, our brothers in all uniforms.
We ask the speedy coming of that day
When all can see that we are here to stay
In this dear land where too our fathers died,
In this the land of our own pilgrim's pride.

There are many mountains between here and Washington.

In the thunder of the departing plane,
Out of the man-made whirlwind and the dust,
There sounds a last farewell. Rich with laughter,
Strung with tears, and with music touched, that voice
Links all our thoughts into a chain of hope.
"They can't keep *us* on side streets forever.
Some, as we've just seen, lead to the freeways."
The sun sets thick behind the dusty oaks,
The first flung bottle marks the morning's goal,
The blind man goes to his still darker home
Past lovers laughing on their night's patrol.
Squat in the smokey dusk the squad car stands,
Its red lights blinking odious commands.
Yes, we will pray for the conscience of America.

—Louis Earl Hartman